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EIGHTH
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
1900.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

1900.

NEW ORLEANS:
L. Graham & Son, Ltd., Printers, 207-211 Baronne St.
1900.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To His Excellency, MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor of Louisiana and Ex-Officio President of the Board of Administrators of the State Normal School:

SIR—The eighth biennial report of the State Normal School is respectfully submitted to your Excellency and the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

Growth of the School.

The Normal School was established by the General Assembly in 1884; the first session opened in November, 1885. During the fifteen years of its existence the school has grown continuously in attendance and in influence upon the school system of the State. Even during the past three years of yellow fever quarantine and consequent interruption of travel and disturbance of school work, the Normal School has pursued the even tenor of its way, without the loss of a fraction of a day, and with an actual increase of attendance each year.

For the first session, 1885-6, the enrolment was fifty-nine; for the current session it is four hundred and eighty-seven. The first session graduated three trained teachers; the last completed session, 1898-9, graduated sixty-one.

Attendance.

Of the total enrolment for the year, 364 are students in the normal course, and 123 are pupils in the model schools.

There is no finer body of young men and women in any school of the land; they are here for a definite purpose, and they devote themselves to it with a singleness of heart that insures successful work. Many of them have taught in the public schools of the State for several years, some of them for more than ten years; and a large proportion of them have earned by their own labor the money they are now spending to secure professional training. With such students, discipline is a simple matter; the teachers can give their whole time and resources to instruction, the students themselves being responsible for matters of orderliness and conduct.

There is a steady increase from year to year in the number of young people recruited for the corps of public school teachers, and equipped by the Normal School with the scholarship and technical skill necessary for good service in the schools of the State.

Each student on admission makes a written statement that it is his intention to continue in school until graduated, and to teach in the public schools of Louisiana for at least one year after graduation. It is a noble tribute to the good faith with which this pledge is regarded by the students, that of the three hundred and forty-four graduates only two have failed to redeem the pledge.

The demand for normal graduates is greater than the school can supply. Some of the parishes regularly call for normal teachers to fill the vacancies that occur in their teaching corps. In this way, the parish of Iberia now has eighty per cent of its schools supplied with trained teachers, and the parish of Morehouse has almost as many.

Parish Scholarships.

Some years ago the parish of Lafourche established a precedent in the matter of sending a student to the Normal School at the expense of the parish. This was done without any express provision of the law, and also without suggestion from the Normal School. The results of the experiment were satisfactory to the parish authorities, and it has been continued to the present time. Subsequently the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, Iberville, St. Charles and West Baton Rouge have adopted the same course, sending to the Normal School each year one student, and, in some cases, two students, selected by competitive examination or on the recommendation of the Parish School Board, the expense of such students being borne by the police juries of the several parishes.

This experiment, although undertaken without express legal provision, has yielded such excellent results, and at such moderate expense to the parishes concerned, that I believe it might prove equally beneficial to all the parishes of the State. The average expense of the parish beneficiaries per session is about \$118; and I recommend that the General Assembly provide for the appointment by the police jury of one or two students from each parish, whose expenses, not to exceed \$125 each per session, be borne by the parish.

Health.

The happy record that the Normal School has maintained from the beginning in the matter of health, continues uninterrupted to the present time. For the current session, there has not been a single case of grave illness, a marvellous record for a school of more than five hundred people. While the yellow fever, small-pox, grip and scarlet fever have in turn produced delay or interruption in many other schools, the Normal School has happily escaped them all.

The admirable location, with suitable elevation and natural drainage, and the regular habits and rational mode of living observed by the students, are the factors that have contributed so effectively to the preservation of health. It has been the constant effort of the management to enforce the most rigid sanitation, and to make this the cleanest spot in Louisiana, as it is by nature made one of the most beautiful and wholesome.

Within the past six weeks a number of students have had the measles, some thirty cases having developed within that time; but in every case the recovery has been prompt and complete, without any of the unfortunate after-effects often incident to that malady.

An important advance in the matter of guarding students against physical injury during the period of their school life, has been made in the establishment of a periodical inspection of the school by a skilful oculist, and a series of lectures on the care of the eyes of school children. Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans, has undertaken this valuable service to the school. This distinguished practitioner comes to the Normal School each term, inspects the lighting of class rooms, and of the study halls and bedrooms at night, devotes several days to the examination of the eyes of the students and of the children in the model schools, and delivers a lecture to the assembled students and teachers, on some part of this important branch of school hygiene.

The Boarding Club.

Under the strong and wise direction of Mrs. Agnes E. Donoho who has been matron of the Boarding Club for eleven years, this factor of the success of the Normal School has continued its valuable service to the school. The hundreds of young ladies who have been under her care bear witness to the dis-

cretion and affectionate interest that have marked her management, and to the happy conditions for study and for physical and mental culture that are maintained in the club.

The two hundred and twenty young ladies who compose the club membership this year are almost without exception zealous workers, thoroughly consecrated to the profession for which they are qualifying themselves, and of such bearing and conduct as merit the most cordial commendation. One can not speak too highly of the worth and work of these young teachers, many of whom have already served the State in its public schools, and are now qualifying themselves for better service. The State has need of all such women, and they will be a powerful factor for good in any community in which they may live.

The club steward, Mrs. Anne R. Smyth, has rendered good service to the club, and through it to the school, for the past two years. Under her direction the kitchen and dining room service have been perfected, and the fare has been made excellent without increase of cost to the club members. No small part of the comfort and pleasure of the students depends upon their food; and to the excellence of the kitchen and dining room management is due in good part the general good health of the club for the year.

Improvements.

During the two years covered by this report, there has been a general improvement in the beauty and attractiveness of the grounds, and in the equipment and furnishing of the class rooms. Two material additions have been made, the new dormitory and the artesian well.

As shown in my last report, the most urgent need of the school was a new dormitory for young ladies. The General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$5,000 for improvements, and \$1,500 for repairs. It was determined by the Board of Administrators to devote these amounts to the erection of a dormitory, leaving the other needs to be provided by a subsequent Legislature.

Immediately after the meeting of the Board directing me to apply these sums to building the dormitory, plans were prepared by Messrs. Favrot & Livaudais, and bids were invited. Failing to get a contractor to undertake the work for the sum available, \$8,000, with the approval of the board I undertook it myself, purchased the materials, employed the work-

men, and personally superintended every part of the construction, devoting to this duty my time from August 1st to the opening of the session, November 14th. As shown by the treasurer's report, submitted herewith, the total cost of the building was \$8,460.76; the lowest price named by a contractor was \$10,500.

The new dormitory was completed a few days after the session opened, and the young ladies moved into it the following week. The full accommodations of the building are already required, there being 220 young ladies in the club, as compared with 156 the year before the new building was erected, and the unwholesome crowding of the old dormitories has been altogether relieved. Besides bed rooms for 88 students and 10 lady teachers, the building contains 8 bath rooms, a reception room, individual clothing closets, and storage rooms in the attic for the hundreds of trunks that should be stored away from the bed rooms during the session. It is substantially built, conveniently arranged, well lighted, and every room receives a due amount of sunlight and fresh air, indispensable to health and comfort. As shown by the photograph submitted herewith, this building makes a handsome addition to the already imposing appearance of the Normal Hill.

The artesian well begun last May has been completed at a depth of 726 feet. The supply of water secured is abundant, but the water is distinctly salt, and unfit for drinking. It will be excellent for bathing, and will answer quite as well as fresh water for flushing sewers and for use in the fire tanks. Relieved of the heavy drain upon them for these three purposes, the cisterns will furnish ample supply of water for drinking and for the kitchen.

The water tower and pumping station have not yet been put up, and the payment for the waterworks has necessarily been deferred until they are completed.

Expenditures.

The report of Mr. J. A. Ducournau, Treasurer, which is herewith submitted, shows a total disbursement for all purposes of \$57,798.93. Deducting from this sum the \$8,460.76 spent for the new dormitory, and the \$6,137.43 spent for teachers' institutes, leaves \$43,200.54, the ordinary running expenses of the school for two years, or \$21,600.27 a year.

From the Peabody fund the Normal School has received

within the two years the sum of \$6,950, of which \$4,000 was for the support of the school, and \$2,950 for teachers' institutes.

On the basis of the annual appropriation of \$16,000 for maintenance of the school, and the average enrolment for the two years, 470 students, the cost to the State for each student enrolled was \$34.04 per session, or \$4.25 per month.

The balance shown by the Treasurer's report is sufficient to cover the fixed expenses to the end of the current school year, June 30th. and to pay for the waterworks, about \$3,300, when the tower and pumping station are completed.

Institutes.

The Normal School has a single function in the school economy of the State, and it adheres to this purpose to the exclusion of every other. It exists for the training of teachers; every lesson given and every dollar expended are directed toward the fulfilment of this purpose. Its work is done along two parallel lines, equally important, and almost equally effective; the first is to make new teachers out of the students who come to the Normal School, and the second to increase the efficiency of those teachers who, having passed the usual student age, or having home ties that preclude their coming to the training school, need that a training school be brought to them. This latter service is rendered through the institutes.

The institute work of the State Normal School, begun under direction of Dr. Sheib in 1885, and perfected and systematized by President Boyd, has become a mighty agency for the improvement of the people's schools; and to this, more than to any other single factor, is due the growing popular demand for better schools and trained teachers.

The institute carries the Normal School into all parts of the State, its teachers, its equipment, its principles, and its allies and co-laborers of the other public schools. Teachers assembled in the institute become students for the time, take part in regular recitations, hear and join in discussions of good methods of work, question the institute conductor about hundreds of details of their own daily work, see the best methods of class instruction illustrated in the lessons given to the institute, and receive sound instruction in the business of teaching.

Night meetings are held for the general public; parents

and tax-payers hear the business aspect of the school question discussed in the same capable and earnest manner as the matters of instruction and discipline are presented at the day meeting. It is the purpose of the night meetings to enlist the citizens heartily in the effort to better the schools, and to furnish them just and modern standards for gauging the service supplied in their schools. Many of these meetings have been followed by the building of better houses, the employment of more capable teachers, and the adoption of a more rational and modern course of study.

The State Institute Conductor, Mr. James B. Aswell, has given most valuable service in this branch of the Normal School's work, as well as in the training of teachers here in the school. He is thoroughly equipped for the exacting duties of institute work; a native of Louisiana and thoroughly identified with the advancement of her school system, with the training given by the Peabody Normal College supplemented by years of service in the schools of the State, he brings to his work the enthusiasm, the skill in teaching, the tact in securing the hearty following of his fellow-teachers whom he is instructing in the better way, and the eloquent plea before the general audience for the best things for the children of the schools, that make every institute conducted by him a power in the community and the parish where he labors.

For the past two years the institutes have cost the State \$1,459 a year; and the Peabody Fund has contributed \$2,950 in that time. The present appropriation is insufficient to keep the State Institute conductor in the field for his entire time, one-half his salary being paid out of the general fund of the Normal School. I believe that a larger appropriation for this work would bring good returns to the State by keeping a strong man in the work for the entire year.

Twelve Months Session.

Ten years ago, President Boyd in his first report of the Normal School made this prophecy: "The time will come, I trust, when the Normal will be in session during the entire twelve months of the year; so that the teachers of our public schools may spend their vacations within its walls, no matter at what time of the year this vacation may come."

That this time has now come is attested by the earnest inquiry that comes from various sections of the State, for a

regular summer session of the Normal School, leading to graduation, and offering to those teachers who must labor in their schools for the fall and winter months, the same advantages of complete faculty, full course of practice teaching in the model schools, and use of libraries and laboratories, that are now offered to the more fortunate students who have the time and means to attend throughout the year.

I recommend that the session be extended to twelve months, and respectfully submit the following reasons for this important change:

1. The Normal School property, a vast estate with buildings and equipment approximating \$100,000 in value, is now idle and unused for a third of the calendar year. To utilize this property for the remainder of the year would be equivalent to another investment of \$50,000 for educational purposes.

2. The summer session would offer to the experienced teachers of the public schools the means of securing the thorough technical training now demanded by public sentiment and by the school authorities; it would thus retain in the service of the State hundreds of men and women who, possessing the necessary strength of control and some degree of scholarship, would nevertheless surely be eliminated from the teaching corps, for lack of specific training and acquaintance with the methods of the modern school.

3. To the more mature students who attend throughout the year, the summer session would afford opportunity to complete the course of training in three years instead of four as at present.

4. The summer session would be the least expensive of the year. There would be no expense for fuel and lights; the fixed annual expense for insurance, repairs and care of the grounds would not be increased; there would be no additional salary for either president or training teacher, both of whom are already employed for the entire twelve months. The sole increase would be for salaries of the additional teachers that would be employed; the twelve months' session would require an increase of about half the present number of teachers.

5. The schools of Louisiana need about a thousand new teachers each year. The average term of service of the four thousand teachers employed annually is a little less than

four years, leaving one-fourth of the corps to be recruited each year. The Normal School now supplies sixty trained teachers annually, the Peabody Normal College sends to the State some eight or ten graduates a year, and from the training schools of other States we get about the same number. No fewer than nine hundred persons a year enter the teaching corps without specific training for the work. The summer session of the Normal School would double the number of trained teachers sent out into the schools annually.

In view of these considerations, I recommend that the session be extended to twelve months: that the change go into effect on the first day of September of the current year; that the school year be divided into three terms of four months each, the first beginning on the first Monday in September, closing the Friday before Christmas; the second beginning the first Monday in January and closing the Friday, one week before the first Monday in May; and the third beginning the first Monday in May and closing the Friday, one week before the first Monday in September.

A New Model School.

The Model School is the workshop where the candidates for the profession of teaching serve their apprenticeship; it is to the student of teaching what the laboratory is to the student of pharmacy, what the hospital is to the student of surgery. The model school is one of the greatest contributions that the century has made toward the solution of the problem of putting a trained teacher in every school.

The model schools now in use at the Normal School were established years ago, when the school was graduating but ten or twelve teachers a year; and they were developed when the demand for normal teachers came almost exclusively from the rural and village schools. Both these conditions have materially changed; the school now sends out about sixty graduates a year, and the demand for teachers comes not only from the country schools, but there are calls for all kinds of teachers, high school principals and assistants, graded school teachers, special primary teachers, French and Latin teachers, music teachers, and other specially trained teachers. To supply these demands it is necessary to have an entirely new model school.

Such a model school should include the course of study of the entire public school system, kindergarten, graded school,

country school and high school. It should exemplify the best teaching in every step of the course that the State offers in the schools of the people, the soundest course of study, the safest conditions for the health and comfort of the school children, and the wisest and most economical administration that can be devised.

It should furthermore furnish a model of school construction, illustrating approved sanitation, lighting, heating, seating, ventilation, and convenience of both teacher and pupil. Under the stimulus of the new constitutional provision for special taxation for school purposes, several towns have already begun large school buildings, and many others will soon avail themselves of the privilege. Some of the new houses are extravagant in cost, some others are ill adapted to the purposes they should serve, and some are even dangerous to the children, violating the simple and fundamental principles of sanitation. A model school at the Normal School, inexpensive in construction, exemplifying the best plans of arrangement and the most wholesome provision for the health of pupils, would be a valuable object lesson, not only to the five hundred students here, but also to the visiting school officers, parents and other citizens who would see it each year.

The new Normal building, erected five years ago, is already crowded; class rooms planned to accommodate forty students now have over seventy, and there is not room enough in the big assembly room to hold desks for all the students enrolled. The four rooms in this building now used by the model schools must be vacated this fall to accommodate the normal classes.

I recommend, therefore, that a model school to illustrate the entire course of instruction in the public schools of Louisiana be established for the training of teachers at the State Normal School; that a suitable building to accommodate five hundred pupils be erected on the west lawn of the Normal School within the current year; and that this be an absolutely free school, like the other free schools of the State, except that it be planned and used to illustrate the very best that the present state of knowledge can offer in the art of teaching children.

License to Teach.

I respectfully recommend that the diploma of the Normal School be made a license to teach; that it be the precise cor-

relative of other professional diplomas, giving its holder the same standing before the law as the diploma of the lawyer or physician. It is as evident that the most effective teaching is done by the man who devotes himself to the business as his life-work, as it is that the best service in law or medicine is rendered by the man who devotes himself with singleness of heart to his profession.

As a safeguard to the public, the law demands that neither doctor nor lawyer practice his profession until certain minimum qualifications be acquired and demonstrated. In recent years the diploma of a good law school or medical school is regarded as the best evidence of such qualifications. After admission to practice, the lawyer and physician have the whole field open to them, no further examinations are prescribed, and the success of each individual practitioner is simply a question of his personal force, and the fitness and preparation that he brings to his practice.

The State Normal School is just such a training school for teachers as the professional schools of Tulane or Harvard are for attorneys and surgeons. Indeed, it sustains a relation to the State (and the State is the chief employer of teachers) that those schools do not sustain, since it is supported at public expense, and is immediately answerable to the State Executive and Legislature for the efficiency of its work. When a teacher has been trained at the Normal School and his qualifications duly attested by the school, he should be admitted to the practice of his profession in any part of the State, as unrestrictedly as the man trained in any other profession. To require such a teacher to undergo periodical examination at the hands of the local school authorities is not less an anachronism than it would be to require a graduate of the Tulane Law School to be examined by a committee of the local bar, or a surgeon graduated at Bellevue to be examined by the Parish Board of Health.

The Normal Cottage.

I beg to repeat the recommendation made in my report of two years ago, and in the report of my predecessor two years before that time, that an appropriation be made for the repair of the cottage used as the home of the president.

It is the privilege, as well as the duty, of the president to entertain the guests of the school, and at least a moderate

amount of room in his home should be provided for this purpose. The distinguished visitors who come to us at commencement and other special occasions, the State officers on their rounds of inspection, the visiting teachers, parents of students, superintendents from many parishes, and other citizens who come to see the work of the school, are his guests in turn throughout the year, and should be entertained suitably. Some room beyond the actual necessities of his own family should be provided in the president's cottage for the exercise of the hospitality of the school.

The house is in bad repair, and while undergoing the repairs necessary to make it habitable, it should be enlarged by the addition of one or two rooms.

Appropriations.

For the maintenance of the school on its present basis, there will be needed the following amounts annually :

For salaries	\$18,000 00
For advertising and printing.....	400 00
For board of administrators.....	150 00
For commencement exercises	150 00
For catalogues	350 00
For furniture and implements	400 00
For fuel and lights.....	200 00
For contingent expenses	300 00
For insurance	850 00
For janitor and labor	1,200 00
For library	500 00
For maintenance of grounds	200 00
For postage and telegrams.....	150 00
For stationery	150 00
For school supplies and text-books.....	400 00
For incidental repairs.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,750 00

Of this amount, about \$1,200 will be derived from tuition for instrumental music, the only subject of the course that must be taught under such conditions as to require a charge for instruction ; and about \$1,350 from the registration fee of two dollars paid by each student in the normal course.

For the past two years, the school has received from the Peabody Fund \$2,000 a year for the support of the Normal School. This source of income is necessarily uncertain, being contingent upon the other lines of beneficence undertaken by the Peabody Board of Trust.

Deducting the \$4,550 expected from these sources, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$19,200, for maintenance of the school.

If your Excellency and the General Assembly approve the plan above submitted for a continuous session of the Normal School throughout the calendar year, I recommend an additional appropriation of \$6,500 annually for the summer session.

For the erection of the new model school, I recommend a special appropriation of \$8,500; for furnishing same, \$1,500; and for repairing the cottage \$1,000.

* * * * *

In concluding this, the last report of the Normal School to be made within the administration of Your Excellency, I wish to make acknowledgment of the obligation the school owes to you, for the unwavering support you have given it, and for the wisdom and skill with which you have directed its progress. Within the eight years of your administration, the school has made many advances; the number of students in the normal course has increased from 163 to 364, a gain of 122 per cent.; the number of teachers graduated in a year has increased from 26 to 61, a gain of 134 per cent.; the annual appropriation has increased from \$10,000 to \$16,000, and the faculty has been enlarged from eleven teachers to eighteen.

The equipment of the school has correspondingly increased. In 1892, there were three buildings, the old Convent, then in precarious condition, the Matron's Building, and a new dining room building; in 1895, the new Normal Building was erected; in 1896, the Convent Building was reconstructed; in 1897, the dining room building was enlarged to twice its former capacity and nine bath rooms added; in 1898, the new dormitory was built; and in 1899 the artesian well was made.

Within the same time the institute work has been correspondingly extended; the office of State Institute Conductor (the only one yet established in any Southern State), was established in 1894, and three experts in this line of school work have been sent for two years each into nearly every part of the State; the public school teachers have been organized into a State Association, that has become a strong and intelligent force for the advancement of public education; parish associations, organized chiefly by the institute force, now meet periodically in nearly half the parishes. The institute work reported in 1892 for the two preceeding years, reached fifteen parishes and 866 teachers; for the two years covered by this report, it reached thirty-eight parishes and 2219 teachers.

I beg to add my hearty acknowledgment of the courtesy,

counsel and support you have given to me personally during the four years of my service in the school. The notable services rendered the school in your official capacity are hardly more memorable than the happy personal relations you have established and maintained with the Board of Administration, the president and faculty, and the hundreds of students and alumni. Your frequent visits to the school, the addresses full of good counsel and inspiration to the 281 graduates who have received their commissions from your hands, and the kindly interest and hearty greeting you have given to every student, will live in the memory of the whole school.

To Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the representative of the Peabody Board, and to the gentlemen who administer that trust for the extension of popular education in the South, the Normal School extends its grateful appreciation of the generous contributions from the Peabody Fund to the support of the training school and the institutes of Louisiana. Without these contributions, many of the most important services the school has rendered to the schools of the State could not have been undertaken.

State Supt. J. V. Calhoun and his coadjutors, the superintendents of the parishes, have vastly extended the influence and usefulness of the Normal School by their visits of inspection, their sincere criticisms and suggestions, and their ready co-operation in its various lines of work.

To the teachers who have been the direct instrumentality of every good work of the school, let my hearty and grateful acknowledgment be given. For these two years every member of the faculty has been loyal to the interests of the school—faithful in season and out of season, ready to undertake the most arduous line of work proposed, and giving to the students, outside of school hours, the helpful personal association and individual guidance that count for so much in the lives of all young people. There has been the happiest unity of purpose and effort in the faculty, and a staunch adherence to right and duty on the part of the students.

The current session will close on Thursday, the 31st of May. I would respectfully suggest that the General Assembly be notified of this date, so that the visits of the Committees on Education may be made while the school is still in session.

B. C. CALDWELL,

Natchitoches, La., April 21st, 1900.

President.

Summary of Institute Attendance.

PARISH.	PLACE.	CONDUCTOR.	Teachers.	School Officers.	Visitors.	DATE.
W. Feliciana	St. Francisville	J. B. Aswell	32	3	150	Sept. 3-7, 1898
Bossier	Benton	"	48	6	200	Feb. 13-17, 1899
Grant	Montgomery	"	35	5	320	April 10-14, "
Bienville	Bienville	"	66	5	400	" 24-28, "
Vernon	Leesville	J. G. Palmer	57	1	200	May 1-5, "
Morehouse	Bastrop	J. B. Aswell	31	4	320	" 8-12, "
Webster	Minden	"	53	4	310	" 15-19, "
Acadia	Crowley	"	46	4	270	" 22-26, "
Franklin	Winnsboro	"	19	4	390	" " " "
Calcasieu	Lake Charles	C. G. Shaffer	140	9	250	" " " "
Lincoln	Ruston	J. B. Aswell	70	5	150	May 29-June 2, 1899
Madison	Tallulah	"	20	4	170	June 12-16, "
Claiborne	Homer	"	43	6	200	" 26-30, "
Jackson	Vernon	C. E. Byrd	43	2	50	" " " "
Ascension	Donaldsonville	D. B. Showalter	65	3	150	" " " "
DeSoto	Mansfield	J. B. Aswell	59	2	350	Aug. 14-18, "
W. Feliciana	St. Francisville	Margaret E. Cross	13	2	150	Sept. 4-8, "
Red River	Coushatta	J. B. Aswell	32	3	320	" 25-29, "
Iberia	Jeanerette	"	41	3	200	Jan. 5-9 1900
Union	Farmerville	"	48	4	400	Mar. 12-16, "
Assumption	Napoleonville	"	39	9	650	" 26-30, "
Richland	Rayville	"	24	4	150	April 2-6, "
Bienville	Arcadia	B. C. Caldwell	87	4	300	" " " "
Summer School	Fort Jesup	C. C. Lewis	87	10	360	May 28-June 9, 1899
"	Opelousas	T. H. Harris	162	5	350	June 5-30, "
"	Alexandria	E. L. Stephens	55	4	150	June 12-July 7, "
"	Marksville	H. E. Chambers	139	6	360	June 19-July 14, "
"	Chautauqua	J. B. Aswell	202	7	3000	July 3-29, "
"	Cameron	D. B. Showalter	69	6	200	July 10 Aug. 4, "
"	Abbeville	C. E. Byrd	85	5	300	July 31-Aug. 25, "
"	Natchitoches	H. E. Chambers	78	2	150	Aug. 28-Sept. 22, "
Col. Sum. Sch'l.	Marksville	T. H. Kane	30	4	250	June 19-July 14, "
"	Alexandria	E. D. Stewart	135	7	240	" " " "
"	Monroe	J. W. Hunter	65	3	200	Sept. 11-29, "
Totals.			2219	145	8610	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. A. DUCOURNAU, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FROM APRIL 4, 1898, to APRIL 2, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1898.		
April 4,	To balance as per report to the General Assembly to date.....	\$10,004 12
April 20.	To Bossier Parish for Institutes, \$50; DeSoto Parish, \$50.....	100 00
April 20,	To Arcadia Parish, \$50; Tangipahoa Parish, \$50.....	100 00
April 20,	To Grant Parish, \$50; Terrebonne Parish, \$50.....	100 00
April 20.	To Warrant No. 1552, Superintendent Normal to June 30, 1898.....	3,750 00
May 14,	To amount received of Samuel J. Henry, agent, for Insurance.....	25 00
May 16,	To, Peabody Fund for salary of Teachers.....	500 00
May 20,	To Warrant No. 41,965 for Teachers' Institutes.....	362 50

May 27,	To Peabody Fund for Institutes.....	1,000 00
July 13,	To Peabody Fund for Institutes.....	300 00
Aug. 11,	To Warrant No. 3068 for Superintendent Normal to September 30, 1898.....	4,000 00
Aug. 17,	To Bienville Parish for Institutes, \$50; Jackson Parish, \$34.....	84 00
Aug. 17,	To Madison Parish, \$50; Livingston Parish, \$50....	100 00
Aug. 17,	To Ascension Parish, \$50; Caddo Parish, \$50.....	100 00
Aug. 17,	To Webster Parish, \$50; East Feliciana Parish, \$50.....	100 00
Aug. 17,	To Avoyelles Parish, \$50; Morehouse Parish, \$50..	100 00
Aug. 17,	To Vermilion Parish, \$50.....	50 00
Aug. 17,	To Marksville for Summer School.....	300 00
Aug. 17,	To Ruston for Summer School. \$300; Iberia Parish, \$300.....	600 00
Sept. 2,	To Warrant No. 3279, Teachers' Institutes to Sept. 30, 1898.....	362 50
Oct. 11,	To Warrant No. 3891, Teachers' Institutes to Dec. 31, 1898.....	362 50
Oct. 11,	To Warrant No. 3892, Superintendent Normal, 31, 1898.....	4,000 00
Oct. 11.,	To Warrant No. 4396, for Repairs and Improve- ments six months ending Dec. 31, 1898.....	3,250 00
Dec. 12,	To Peabody Fund, Salary of Teachers.....	1,500 00
1899,		
Jan. 17,	To Warrant No. 234, Teachers' Institutes March 31, 1899.....	362 50
Jan. 17,	To Warrant No. 252 Superintendent Normal March 31, 1899.....	4,000 00
Mar. 28,	To Peabody Fund, Salary of Teachers.....	500 00
April 19,	To Warrant No. 1216 for Superintendent Normal June 30, 1899.....	4,000 00
April 18,	To Warrant No. 1226, for Repairs and Improve- ments for 6 months ending June 30, 1899.....	3,250 00
May 17,	To Warrant No. 1649, for Teachers' Institute, June 30, 1899.....	362 50
May 17,	To Peabody Fund, for Teachers' Institute.....	400 00
June 12,	To Normal Club, bill of Ginn & Co.....	1 50
June 17,	To Ginn & Co., New York, refunded.....	21 57
July 6,	To Peabody Fund for Institute.....	1,250 00
July 15,	To Warrant No. 2370, Support Normal to Septem- ber 30, 1899.....	4,000 00
July 25,	To Sale of Lot to G. D. Pickels.....	150 00
Oct. 7,	To Warrant No. 3343, for Teachers' Institute.....	362 50
Oct. 24,	To Peabody Fund, for Salary of Teachers.....	500 00
Oct. 24,	To Warrant No. 3605, Support Normal to Decem- ber 31, 1899.....	4,000 00
Oct. 31,	To Warrant No. 3641, Repairs and Improvements	750 00
Dec. 14,	To Warrant No. 4292, Teachers' Institute, Decem- ber 31, 1899.....	362 50
1900.		
Jan. 6,	To Warrant No. 88, for Repairs and Improve- ments, balance.....	750 00
Feb. 3,	To warrant No. 330, Support Normal to March 31, 1900.....	4,000 00
Feb. 8,	To Warrant No. 535, Teachers' Institutes, March 31, 1900.....	362 50
Feb. 26,	To Peabody Fund for Salary of Teachers.....	1,000 00
Mar. 2,	To amount received for Lumber Sold.....	66 95
Mar. 2,	To Tuition Instrumental Music from April 26, 1898, to April 2, 1900, Session 1898-9 and 1899-1900..	2,459 00
Mar. 2,	To Incidental Fee from Students from April 30, 1898, to April 2, 1900, Session 1898-9 and 1899- 1900.....	2,709 00

Mar. 2. To Tuition Model Ungraded School and Special Course from April 26, 1898, to April 2, 1900. Session 1898-9 and 1899-1900.....	1,561 25
	<u>\$68,332 39</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

From April 4, 1898, to April 2, 1900.

Advertising and Printing	\$816 04
Apparatus	605 49
Board of Administrators	352 15
Commencement Exercises	330 78
Catalogues	753 00
Furniture and Implements	961 06
Fuel	250 00
Institute	6,137 43
Contingent Expenses	927 70
Bank Exchange	5 60
Insurance on Buildings and Furniture	858 00
Janitor and Laborers	1,615 43
Library	568 29
Maintenance of Grounds	399 93
Postage and Telegrams	287 31
Stationery	225 98
School Supplies	823 92
Repairs and New Buildings	9,132 90
Salaries	32,746 72
1900	<u>\$57,798 73</u>
April 2 By Balance on deposit	10,533 66
	<u>\$68,332 39</u>
April 2 To Balance on Deposit this Day	10,533 66

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. DUCOURNAU,

*Natchitoches, La., April 2, 1900.**Treasurer.*

STATEMENT 2.

Appropriations for repairs and additions made by the General Assembly, session of 1898, for the State Normal School.

RECEIPTS.

1898.	
April 4 To Balance of Date as per Report Rendered General Assembly	\$384 54
November 19 To Warrant 4396, 6 Months Ending December 31, 1898	3,250 00
1899.	
April 17, To Warrant 1226, 6 Months Ending June 30, 1899..	3,250 00
Oct. 31. To Warrant 3641	750 00
1900.	
Jan. 6, To Warrant 88, balance due	750 00
March 2. To sale of surplus lumber	66 95
To overdraft	682 40
	<u>\$9,133 90</u>

DISBURSEMENTS,

From April 4, 1898, to April 2, 1900.

By Repairs	\$673 14
New Dormitory	8,460 76
	<u>\$9,133 90</u>

INSTITUTES.

1898.		
April 4,	By balance as per Report Rendered—	
20,	“ “ General Assembly	\$656 81
20,	By Bossier parish \$50, De Soto \$50, Terrebonne \$50	150 00
20,	Acadia \$50, Tangipahoa \$50, Grant \$50.....	150 00
May 20,	Warrant 41,965 for Teachers' Institutes	362 50
27,	Peabody fund	1,000 00
Aug. 17,	Bienville parish \$50, Jackson \$50	100 00
17,	Madison \$34, Livingston \$50, Ascension \$50	134 00
17,	Webster \$50, E. Feliciana, \$50, Avoyelles \$50	150 00
17,	Morehouse \$50, Vermilion \$50, Caddo \$50	150 00
17,	Marksville, for Summer School	300 00
17,	Ruston \$300, New Iberia \$300	600 00
Sept. 2,	Warrant 3279 to September 30, 1898	362 50
Oct. 11,	Warrant 3891 to December 31, 1898	362 50
1899.		
Jan. 17,	Warrant 234 to March 31, 1899.....	362 50
May 17,	Peabody fund.....	400 00
17,	Warrant 1649 to June 30, 1899	362 50
July 6,	Peabody fund	1,250 00
Oct. 7,	Warrant 3343 to September 30, 1899.....	362 50
Dec. 14,	Warrant 4292 to December 31, 1899	362 50
1900.		
Feb. 8,	Warrant 535 to March 31, 1900	362 50
		<hr/> \$7,940 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

From April 4, 1898 to April 2, 1900.

By Expenses and Salaries of Teachers.....	\$4,749 23
By Expenses Summer School	362 50
By Salary of Conductor of Institutes	1,025 70
By Balance to Said Fund, April 2, 1900	1,803 38
	<hr/>
	\$7,940 81
April 4, 1896, To Balance Repair Walls and Foundations Old Building	44

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1898, FOR
THE MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF
THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1898.	
July 1, To one Year to June 30, 1899	\$16,000 00
1899.	
July 1, To one Year to June 30, 1900	16,000 00
July 1. To Repairs for Year ending June 30, 1899	6,500 00
July 1, To Repairs for Year ending June 30, 1900.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000 00

CONTRA.

1898.	
Aug. 11, By Warrant 3068, to September 30, 1898....	\$4,000 00
Oct. 11, By Warrant 3892, to December 31, 1898....	4,000 00
Nov. 19, By Warrant 4396, Repairs to December 31, 1898....	3,250 00
1899.	
Jan. 17, By Warrant 252, to March 31, 1899.....	4,000 00
April 19, By Warrant 1216, to June 30, 1899.....	4,000 00

April 17.	By Warrant 1226, Repairs to June 30, 1899.....	3,250 00
July 15.	By Warrant 2370, to September 30, 1899.....	4,000 00
Oct. 24.	By Warrant 3605, to December 31, 1899	4,000 00
Oct. 31.	By Warrant 3641, Repairs to December 31, 1899.....	750 00
1900.		
Jan. 6.	By Warrant 88, Repairs to June 30, 1900.....	750 00
Feb. 3.	By Warrant 330, to March 31, 1900.....	4,000 00
	Balance due by State to Normal School.....	4,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$40,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. DUCOURNAU,

*Natchitoches, La., April 2, 1900.**Treasurer.*



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